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TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 15, 1897.

SIR: I beg to forward to you herewith the report No. 181 of Dr. Zavitziano, the United States sanitary commissioner.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. ANGELL.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Report No. 181.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 15, 1897.

At the yesterday's sitting of the International Sanitary Commission the British sanitary representative communicated the number of deaths registered in the three principal towns of India. The mortality of the town of Bombay during the week from the 9th to the 16th of November was 673, 7 from cholera and 47 from bubonic plague. According to telegraphic news received from Bassorah, there have arrived there the following steamships: *Henry Belkow*, which started from Bombay on the 19th of November. In her bill of health it was stated that 47 deaths from bubonic plague had been registered in that town during the week ended that date. The bill of health of the steamship *Purulia*, which started from Bombay the 25th of the same month (November), stated 67 plague deaths for the week ended the latter date.

The newly appointed sanitary physician at Bassorah complains of many irregularities occurring in that lazaretto. He reports, for instance, that the German consul, Mr. Richard, has been on board the steamship *Kapurthala* coming from India while she was under quarantine, and afterwards he entered the town of Bassorah freely; the sanitary guardians not daring to keep him in the lazaretto and oblige him to undergo a ten days' quarantine like all contaminated persons. I have already mentioned in my last report about the most imperfect conditions of the lazaretto of Bassorah. For instance, the landlord of the house living in the same place where quarantine is performed. At the yesterday's sitting, only fifteen days later, the above-mentioned sanitary physician asks by wire if he is allowed to hire that part of the house where the landlord of the lazaretto lives, and so have the lazaretto only for the passengers who undergo quarantine.

Sanitary official news states that public health is satisfactory in Trebizonde (Black Sea), Tripoli, in Syria, and Preveza (Epirus). The same is announced from Mecca. About the value of the sanitary news as well as the value of the sanitary physician of the latter town, I have already written in my previous reports. (See my report, 178.)

In Constantinople, besides smallpox, which is increasing, the other infectious diseases are abating. During the week ended the 12th instant, 253 have been registered, from which 2 were from measles, 4 from typhoid fever, and 13 from smallpox.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

URUGUAY.

Dr. J. Sanarelli on the present value of his antiyellow fever serum.

[Translated in this Bureau.]

UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVIDEO,
INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL HYGIENE,

November 27, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have received your kind letter of the 18th of October last in which you inform me that you have already commenced studies in the bacillus icteroides, which I suppose was isolated at New Orleans.

I should be very much obliged if you would send me all the publications made on this subject by your Marine-Hospital laboratory or by other laboratories of the United States.

With regard to the anti-amygdalic serum (it can not yet be called anti-toxin), I have nothing new to add to the detailed report which I sent you and which you must have already read in the annals of the Pasteur Institute, where it should have appeared about October 27 last.

I believe my serum to be now ready for human experimentation.

A few days from now I shall make a second bleeding of the only horse which I consider at the present time as well vaccinated (the serum of the first bleeding I have already sent to Brazil), and I shall hasten to send you a certain quantity of the serum, which I trust you will experiment with in the present epidemic at New Orleans. On this subject I should like to make a statement.

At the present time I can not offer my serum as a sovereign remedy for yellow fever. It would be veritable presumption to claim to cure yellow fever when it has already reached its most advanced stages.

At the present time I believe my serum to be efficacious when administered at the beginning of the disease. This is much in its favor.

If successive experiments shall demonstrate its utility in the most advanced periods also, so much the better.

I can tell you nothing with regard to the dose to be administered. This is still in the trial stage. Try one, two, three * * * vials. Make the injections subcutaneously, and if this does not give immediate results inject the serum immediately into the veins (the superficial veins of the forearm lend themselves very well to this purpose).

When you have collected or published your respective observations, I beg you to send them to me here or wherever I may be, as I am not sure of remaining here for a length of time.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours, very truly,
The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Dr. J. SANARELLI.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 18 correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Blackburn, viz, 26.2, and the lowest in West Ham, viz, 14.1.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 134; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 63; whooping cough, 45; enteric fever, 23, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand. In greater London 2,324 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, 40 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 13 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 18 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Tralee, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 42.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 191 deaths were registered,